A DAY LOST AT THE FAIR.

SIGNS OF ORDER EMERGING FROM THE CHAOS-GREAT NUMBERS OF FOREIGN EXHIBITS ALREADY ON THE GROUND-AMERI-

CAN EXHIBITORS LESS PROMPT. FROM A STAYF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUXP. Chicago, April 11.-The sudden collapse of the strike at the Exposition grounds yesterday affords greater encouragement that the work of completing the buildings will advance rapidly enough to insure a satisfactory condition of things for the opening ceremonies on May 1. The management has, of course, lost the results of the labor of 4,000 pairs of hands during a period of eight hours, and at this stage of affairs that means a great deal, and to that extent work has been retarded and the general rounding up delayed. It is difficult to see what has meanwhile been gained by the strikers. The incident appears to have been precipitated wholly by the hasty action of bumptious leaders and walking delegates, unsupported by any grievance worthy of the name. Public sentiment is altogether with the Fair Administration Council. The policy they have pursued with respect to labor has been just and liberal, and unmarked by any thing like discrimination in favor of one side as against the other, in treating with union and non-union men. In view of its vast proportions, the work has been carried on with an unusual degree of harmony. Contractors, and artisans and laborers in their employ, have seemed to take pride in their work and have watched the progressive stages of construction with more than ordinary interest. The people of Chicago, in pursuance of that spirit of fondness common to some communities for odd and striking nomenclature as applied to persons and things, like to refer to the congregation of buildings in Jackson Park as "The White City." The workmen have seen this White City rearing itself into material existence from day to day upon the sandhills and swamps of Jackson Park, under the touch of their own hands. They have found inspiration for their work in their comprehension of the purposes to which that they were producing was to be applied. It is no wonder then, and it is highly creditable to the men themselves, that they gathered up their dinner-pails and kits of tools and retired from the grounds with reluctance and regret when the order came for them to stop work. As they resume their former places this morning, the more intelligent among those men feel that something has been lost in the advo-

cacy of labor's cause by the precipitate and unwise

action of yesterday, while nothing whatever has

been gained. The Fair Administration Council

had little to concede, and they conceded it; the

Building Trades Council had little in reason to ask

and that was granted. In these last days of con-

struction work, they had sought to unionize the

force that should be employed. They were com-

pelled ignominiously to retire from that position

and on the other hand, were glad to have the as

surance from the Fair authorities that the men

who had joined in the strike should be restored

to their former places this morning. But the les-

son is calculated to be useful, because the scene

of action was so conspicuous, as the centre of a

world's attraction. It has been evident for a

long time that something in the way of a strike

would be instituted before the work of construc-

tion was concluded. It came, but it subsided so

quietly as to become almost ludicrous. The at-mosphere is now relieved of what has for several

weeks been regarded as an impending danger, and

there is little likekhood of a recurrence of the

Council simply fall back upon the declaration that

under the laws governing their organization they

were compelled to order the strike, and the public

progress of the great work in which they are

The officials of the Building Trades

gaged, and to let the matter drop there. The remaining days of April, beginning with yesterday, will be devoted to the placing and arranging of exhibits in the great buildings. To the end that this work may go forward without interruption and disturbance, the holders of passes will no longer be admitted. The booths are nearly all in place in the Manufactures Building, and the floors are crowded with great boxes which bear shipping marks from all ports of the world. Few of these boxes have been unpacked, though here and there, as one strolls along, he comes across a solitary man or a little group of men arranging small wares artistically in the glass cases provided for their reception. These are invariably the exhibits of foreigners, and the men employed in the work represent their respective nationali-ties. You are told by the Fair officials that the foreign exhibits are coming forward with most satisfactory and gratifying promptitude, while those of our own country are more tardy in arriving. The reason assigned for this is that shippers from abroad, consulting the question of distance to be traversed and transportation facilities to be provided, began preparations earlier and have conducted their work methodically in order to reach a certain end at a given time, while the people of the United States, not being controlled by such conditions or impelled by such necessities, have indulged the spirit of procrastination. American exhibits are, of course, being received daily, but the assignments are fewer, in proportion, than those arriving from foreign coun-The interior of the Manufactures Building gives greater promise than all others of readiness for the opening on May 1. Some detail work of construction remains to be done, but all this can easily be accomplished between now and that date without interference with the unpack-

ing and arranging of goods. The Agricultural Building is in a state of readiness for the reception of exhibits. Indeed, the State of Wisconsin booth is far advanced in the line of decoration and preparation. Its position is an advantageous one, and the designs, so far as marked out, are pleasing to the eye. One feature of these is the panelling on the four sides. The exterior of the panels, which extend lengthwise, is of glass. Behind these are arranged the seed of different cereals in an artistic fashion. The grains of red, yellow, white and sugar corn, of wheat, barley, etc., and pumpkin seeds of varying sizes, are laid in rows and curves and groups, in such a way as to represent, when from a short distance, slabs of richly grained marble, highly polished. The effect is picturesque and beautiful. The agricultural display will be elaborate, and much attention will be devoted to the presentation of products in a manner that will render this department one of the most attractive of the entire Exposition.

manner that will render this department one of the most attractive of the entire Exposition. Nearly all the groups of statuary for this building are mounted or completed in the hands of the artists. But it you step into the statuary work room near by, you will see that the few pieces undergoing the touches of completion are among the finest specimens that have been produced; and the workmen whose fingers are moulding the clay into shape assure you that little remains to be done upon their giant subjects, and that the opening day will see them in their allotted places.

Machinery Hall is a sort of vacuum, through which from end to end the wild winds sweep with discomforting effect to the stranger holding an official pass who happens to be within. When you get into the middle of this hall you feel as if you were in the mouth of a funnel, and that the mouth was on both sides of you, and you were uncertain as to the direction in which you would be eventually drawn. The result is you follow your inclination to retire from the place as quickly as possible. It is an impulse which takes possession of you, to get out, and that at once; and lest you may be sucked up toward one end or the other, you instinctively gravitate toward the dides rather than toward either end of the building. The crinoline skirt would not prove a graceful article of dress to ladies making tours through

that building on a day when the winds were in full blast and the end doors were open. They would soon lose their interest in steam machinery and become absorbed in the old-fashioned study of weights and measures. No agitator who is much given to talking in public and influencing his hearers by speech could long survive in the middle of that hall, and neither could his auditors if the end doors were open. It would be a splendid spot for the crushing out of Anarchy. But the winds are not always rampant through spiendid spot for the crushing out of Anarchy.
But the winds are not always rampant through
Machinery Hall. There is little now in place in
all its mighty area of space. But great pieces of
iron and steel are scattered over the floor, and
the work of fitting them together is actively going
forward. Massive arms of metal will soon be reforward. Massive arms of metal will soon be revolving giant wheels, and the transformation from the vacancy and bleakness of to-day to the whirl and energy and warmth of a month from now will be as rapid as it is complete. Machinery Hall presents a most unpromising appearance to-day, but the applied skill and force available will doubtless within three weeks produce a wondrous change within the walls and beneath the roof of this beautiful and magnificently proportioned structure.

A WEEK OF PROGRESS.

THE GRASS APPEARING IN THE FAIR GROUNDS.

FEELING OF WORKINGMEN AS TO THE SUNDAY CLOSING LAW-CLASSES OF PEOPLE THAT GETHER-DEVICES SUGGESTED FOR

Chicago, April 9.-The last week has been one f decided progress so far as the advancement of the work at the Fair grounds is concerned. earlier days were dry and dusty, and the most disagreeable conditions existed. Wednesday night and on Thursday there was rain, followed by extreme warmth on Friday. The result was an almost complete transformation in the apgrounds immediately surround ing the main buildings, where grading and seeding had been done. The young grass seemed to spring up almost instantly, and to-day one sees beautiful slopes and plateaus of verdure which on Monday and Tuesday looked like barren stretches of dry earth, incapable of producing regetation of any kind. For the first time, therefore, the real beauty of the work in its more advanced stages toward completion is made apparent. People congregated on the bridges of the lagoons, to the edges of which slopes of green grass extended, and seemed to enjoy the novel

There is undoubtedly a widespread feeling of regret that after the 1st of May the gates must, in accordance with the provisions of the statute, be closed against the public on Sundays, and hundreds of thousands of persons who could most advantageously have spent their time looking upon the aggregation of interesting objects with which the buildings will be filled, must find other, and in most instances less beneficial occupation for the Sabbuth day The mere matter of pecuniary gain to the Fair organization is rarely referred to when the sub-Sunday opening have been successful in their final struggle is galling to labor circles, not only here, but elsewhere in the West. While it is generally known that the decision is in no way traceable to the influence of what is distinctively known as "capital" in the vocabulary of the professional labor agitator, that element of society must, in a certain degree, inevitably have this additional grievance laid at its door. It is easier for the men to hold their old alleged fee responsible than to trace the cause ack to its source in religious zeal. Mence an excuse was sought for a strike which should cause embarrassment in the completion of the work. The Building Trades Council in addressing the administration council of the World's Fair do not present the Sunday closing feature as a ground of discontent, but that has really been one great source of irritation. The work at the grounds has been carried on in recognition of the eight-hours-a-day requirements of labor and generally is willing to allow them to offer this as part of the Exposition officials; but the latter have not consented to the discharge of nonunion men, who have been continuously in their

through those buildings and look on the sights. The show is the same one day as another, and if there is nothing there to shock the morality and refinement of the people who can afford to go during the week I would like to know what there is likely to be there on Sunday calculated to demoralize the laboring man who can't afford

to go on week days." This opinion, expressed simply and quietly by a workman in his shirt sleeves, presents an epitome of the views entertained by the masses in this city. The people have been so long used to the open store, the open saloon, the open theatre and the open music hall on that day that they are all the more impatient over the action of Congress in imposing this restriction upon an element that would be peculiarly benefited by contact with the influences of instruction and entertainment which the great exhibition will extend to all who visit it. While it is possible, therefore, that

which the great exhibition will extend to all who visit it. While it is possible, therefore, that labor troubles would have developed before the completion of the buildings, owing to the expiration of contracts, and the establishment of revised schedules of wages by the different labor organizations, it is undenable that discontent and a spirit of resentment have been kindled and rendered alarmingly active by the enactment of the Sunday closing leature.

Thans are already being devised among labor unions for getting around the difficulty through agreements between employers and employed providing that the latter class shall, at convenent times during the continuance of the Exhibition, visit it on week-days and work on Sundays, thus avoiding loss of time on either side. Such an arrangement could only be rendered practicable, however, within a very limited field of labor. Its success would also inevitably depend upon the willinguess of employers to accede to the preposition. Undoubtedly many employers will grant to their employes opportunities for week-day visits to the Exposition, but the percentage is likely to be small. Thousands of railroad operatives, whose services will be in unusual demand throughout the entire period covered by the Exhibition, and who could not, under any possibility, attend on are other day than Sunday, must necessarily be compelled to surrender all hope of a visit to the Fair. It is bekeved that the irritation will be very marked within these circles, and will have the effect of inspiring operatives to extraordinary demands at times when they can cause much embarrassment to the public, and damage, in the loss of revenues, to the public, and damage, in the loss of revenues, to the public, and damage, in the loss of revenues, to the public, and damage, in the loss of revenues, to the public, and damage in the loss of revenues, to the public, and cause much embarrassment to the public, as has been said, once the Fair is started successfully, even so simple a thing as this successfully, eve

TELEGRAPHERS TO HAVE AN ENTERTAINMENT. TELEGRAPHERN TO HAVE AN EXTERTAINMENT.

The New-York telegraph operators' entertainment and reception will take place this evening at the New Central Opera House, in East Sixty-seventh-st. Mark Twain's amusing story, "Tom Sawyer," will be the attraction, with extra specialities by a Tombe the attraction, with extra specialities by a Tombe the attraction, with extra specialities by a Tombe and others. A reception will follow. THE PROSECUTION'S DAY.

POINTS SCORED AGAINST BUCHANAN.

DR. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON MAKES A STRONG WITNESS.

The cause of the prosecution in the trial of Dr. Robert W. Euchanan, accused of the murder of his | Eckels to be Controller of the Currency was not se-wife, was materially strengthened yesterday by the cured without personal effort of a somewhat stormy testimony of Dr. William H. Thompson. He was nature on the part of the President. He gave Demo livan, the lawyer-physician of the defence, and evihis business is reined, and he will have to work for years to re-establish it. He is a travelling sales went through. The Republican Senators oppose time they buy their goeds from some one else, whom, likely as not, they patronize thereafter.

The first hour of the morning session was spent in the cress-examination of Dr. George L. Peabody by W. J. O'sullivan. The witness confessed igno cerning which he was mked. The lawyer had a medical dictionary, and he indled out great words in

the body under diseased conditions?" was asked. the symptoms of hysteria were present in atroping poisoning. District-Attorney Nicoll conducted the re-

Next Mr. Nicoli called to the stand Dr. William H. Thompson, of No. 7 West Fifty-sixth-st., who ha New-York. The hypothetical question, describing asked to tell what, in his indement, caused death say that belladonna or atropine and morphine wer phine, and the rapid pulse of atropiae. The action of morphine on the pupil of the eye was counteracted by that of the atropine."

"How much morphine was given, should you say

I should say not less than three grains. Could any organ be congested at death, and forty two days afterward show no sign of congestion

"Yes: that could happen to a number of organs? "Why do you differ from Dr. McIntyre's diagnosts

"Because the woman died." At times, Dr. Thomp

son corrected Mr. O'Sullivan's questions.

This ended the prosecution's expert testimony Otto Krause, a Jersey City lawyer, was called on b testify that in New Jersey the common law did not recognize a deed directly from husband to wife. This was to show that Buchanan might have killed his wife to get the Newark house, which she had traus fer was void. Mr. Brooke asked him if he knew of anything to prevent the wife's passing title to the husband for a consideration. Mr. Krause knew of no case in which that question had come up. The trial was then add upped

Chief Engineer Fteley, of the Aqueduct Com ing the tributary streams of the Croton watershed all winter, washing their solled clothing and their dirty ae adjustment of disputes by arbitration, and | bodies in the water which flows into the city's water

commenting upon it, "as near as I can make out, locates these 500 dirty Italians at Brewster's and employ since the work of construction was begun.

"What is there in all this big show which the whole world has put up here in Chicago that offers anything more in the shape of temptation to wrong-doing on the part of those who are likely to patronize it on Sunday than is offered to the people who go there on week days? It isn't even a place of amusement. I don't see what harm it is going to do anybody to walk around those grounds and through those buildings and look on the sights. out of these five employes "The Times" construct its scare tale of 500 Italians engaged in defilin the water supply. I never saw any of this class bathing in whiter," added Mr. Fieley, with grin humor. "Even in the summertime you have to drive them into the water."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND WRITES A SENTIMENT.

President Cleveland has shown his interest in the Press Club Fair by writing the following sentiment for the Press Club souvenir: "The people must be educated, for the people rule-Grover Cleveland."

Fac-similes of this sentiment and signature will
be published in the Souventr Book, which will be sold at the fair, and will add greatly to its at-tractiveness and value, W. J. K. Kenny, the Su-pervisor of "The City Record," and a member of the Press Club, will go to Washington to-day to cooperate with Congressman Amos J. Cummings in curing the signatures and sentiments of members of the Cabinet for the souvenir. Another new feature of the Cabinet for the solivenir. Another new resulter of this book which has just been secured is a short poem, entitled "My Creed," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, which will also be published in fac-simile. Numerous other contributions are coming in daily from authors, statesmen, etc.

TWENTY FIVE YEARS A CATHGLIC PRIEST

The parishioners of St. Columba's Church, in Twenty-fifth-st., between Elghth and Ninth aves. will celebrate the sliver jubilee of the ordination of their pastor, the Rev. Henry Prat, on Sunday, Father Prat, who belongs to a French family, was educated at the Propaganda and ordained in Rome April 13, 1868. He labored zealously in the parishe of St. Michael and St. Agnes, this city, and in 1881 was appointed by Cardinal McCloskey rector of St. will celebrate a solemn high mass of thanksgiving He will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Walsh, of Nova Scotla, and Father W. Poole, of West New-Brighton The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann will preach the ser mon. Archbishop Corrigan and other church digul-tarles as well as a number of prominent laymen will be in attendance. A fine musical programme has been prepared. Marzo's mass will be sung.

DEATH OF A POPULAR CLERK

Thomas J. Moore, for the last eighteen years order at his home, No. 518 Tremont ave., from hemorrhage of the lungs. He was born in this city in 1856, and was graduated from the College of the City of New-York. He became a messenger in the Sheriff's office under Sheriff Brennan in 1873. Few city officials of the County Court House were better known or had more attached friends than Mr. Moore. He leaves a wife and two children.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN MILLINERY.

Zelmer & Co., Sixth-ave, and Fifteenth-st., are ex hibiting a choice line of millinery, productions of their

GOLD TO BE SHIPPED ON A LARGE SCALE.

The prospects are that the movement of gold to Europe is to continue on a large scale. The ship ments to-morrow are variously estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000. Lazard Freres have arranged to send \$1,000,000 It was reported that Heldelbuch, Ickelheimer & Co. would also ship \$1,000,000, but the firm stated that they would not ship on Saturday. Some bankers, however, believe that the exports on Saturday will be heavy, and at least \$500,000 gold in addition to Lazard Freres' shipment will be sent abroad. There is a strong belief that next Tuesday the exports of the

precious metal will amount to \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The foreign exchange markets continue

ME. ECKEL'S CONFIRMATION.

WHAT IT MEANS TO HAVE A CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY IGNORANT OF BANKING.

Washington, April 13.-The confirmation of Mr. clear and convincing in his answers to W. J. O'Sui- cratic Senators to understand that the appointment dently made a good effect on the jury. There is no in it, and that he assumed all responsibility for its little grambling among the jurers at the way in result. Inferentially, he let it be understood that went through. The Republican Senators opposed is not yet ready to discuss any further steps to be it, however, taking their stand upon Mr. Eckels about the office or about his duties in it. Mr. Eckels exceptionable in his personal character and relations, who takes "bigh ground" on the subject of tariff reform; who has a tendency to express his views in tracts and essays, and who knows as much about

It has been explained in behalf of the President and of Mr. Eckels that a man does not need to know anything about the banking business in order to be a of that officer is to enforce the provisions of th National Banking act, and that he nli things else, a lawyer, and that Mr. Eckels is a lawyer. And it is asked, as if to the confusion of cessarily understand banking. The answer is, for the same reason that a judge should understand law. Mr. Eckels's duties are executive and technical. While they are generally and truly expressed as the obligathat they call for any construction on his par are doing, of the nature of their deposits, of the detail, of their methods of doing business, and whether those methods accord properly with the law. These reports will be Sanskrit to Mr. Eckels. He has never en behind a bank's counter, nor, according to his own confession, does he know anything about financial affairs. No man thus ignorant can make head or tall of the groups of figures and general state-

examiners. How can be determine the fitness of an examiner without himself knowing what an examiner he would go about the examination of a bank, fully to the law. No one but a banking man can pos-sibly perform that task. It is frequently necessary charge of a bank which is in a perilous condition; to cell in its securities and loans and put it on its He must know, with accuracy, precisely hars which, by a sudden precipitation of the bank's troubles, or by throwing it into the hands of a re-

fessor might say to the applicant for his services

LOOKING UP A. R. SUTTON'S RECORD.

New-Orleans, April 13.-There seems to be a New forgeries, which at present is somewhat mysterious. A Louisville disputch says that the Chief of Police A Louistine dispatch from New-Orleans: relaw A. R. Sutton, who is under arrest in Louis-ville, charged with forgery, ever been married? If so, has he a wife living in your city and is he living with her? By answering these questions you will greatly oblige 'Fred' Baker, Room 6, Masonic Temple." An investigation disclosed the fact that the person who telegraphed is "Fred" Delbel, a notary of some prominence and member of the Legis-lature. He would not state his reason for using a fictifious name, nor would be give his reason for seeking the information about suiton except to say that when he heard from the Chief of Police at Louisville if the answer was in the affirmative he would make public some interesting news.

Keohuk, Iowa, April 13,-A sensation was created here yesterday by the report of an expert accountant finding ex-City Clerk Rollin \$42,000 short in his ac-counts. Rollin is prominent in social and political circles. He is president of the celebrated Flambean Club. He was recently appointed Postmaster at Keokuk, and the Senate has confirmed the appoint-

JOHN MULLEN WAS ONLY WOUNDED.

Boston, April 13,-A dispatch in the morning papers, from 8t. Louis, said that John Mullen, a representative of the St. Louis branch of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company, was murdered yesterday by a hackman in Hickman, Ky., in a disoute about the payment of a fare. A telegram was received from Mullen to-day saying that he was on his way to St. Louis, and that, while out on business drew a revolver and shot at him, the bullet glancing off his brow. The result was a deep gash.

A GREEK PLAY TO BE GIVEN AT VASSAR. Poughkeepsie, April 13 (Special).-The Greek De artment of Vassar College will give the long talkedof representation of the Antigene of Sophocles in the original Greek at the Poughkeepsle Opera House on Friday evening, May 26. The parts will be taken enlifely by students of the college and the play will be performed as nearly as possible in the manner of an Athenian tragedy of the time of Sophocles,

at Athenian triggedy of the time of Sophocles. Men-del-sohn's Antigone music has been adapted for the cheruses and will be sung with orchestral accom-paniment assisted by a supplementary chorus, all made up of students of the college. COMMENCEMENT APPOINTMENTS AT BOWDOIN. Brunswick, Me., April 13 (Special).-The list of the

provolond commencement appointments from the class of '93, at Bowdoin College, has been announced by the faculty. The ten men chosen are those who have sus-tained the highest rank in general scholarship during the four years' course. At the middle of the summer term the two lowest in rank will be dropped from the list, and their places will be filled by two men chosen on merit in writing. The names announced are as follows: Frank R. Arnold, Braintree, Mass.; Weston P. Chamberlain, Bristol, Me.; George S. Chaplin, Auburndale, Mass.; Milton S. Clifford, Bangor, Me.; Arthur S. Haggett, Newcastle, Me.; Cliarles H. Howard, South Inits, Me.; Albert S. Hutchinson, Auburn, Me.; John S. May, Boston; John H. Pierce, Fortland; Charles H. Savage, Auburn, Me. TO REORGANIZE R. T.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO. ACCEPT THE TASK.

SECURITY HOLDERS ASKED TO DEPOSIT THEIR HOLDINGS-NO POLICY OUTLINED.

Formal announcement was made yesterday b Drexel, Morgan & Co. that they would accept the task of reorganizing the Richmond Terminal system. They do not outline any plan of reorganization, but holdings with them, with full authority to bind the owners to any scheme that may be devised. a sort of "blind pool," out of which a satisfactory rehabilitation of the company is expected. The firm that an underwriting syndicate will be formed to guarantee the success of any plan that may be adoptposition to know the facts that when the syndicate and its financial plans are announced the Terminal security-holders will be entirely satisfied. It is also probable that at an early day proceedings will be taken to give Drexel, Morgan & Co. a closer representation on the board of receivers.

The announcement was made yesterday in the form of the following letter from the firm to the committee of the share and bond holders:

New-York, April 12, 1893 Gentlemen: Referring to your favor of February 2, 1893, and our answer of the same date, we would say that we have carefully re-examined the affairs of the Elehmond

ecurities generally join in your desire that we shall un-

to include any of the securities of the Terminal Company so deposited in the plan, when announced, and that each depositor, by his deposit, gives such authority and his ent that all the terms and provisions of the

tents of this letter to all holders of Richmond Terminal stock and bonds, we would further say that, in such event. we shall be prepared on and after Monday, April 17, 1893. to receive at our office, No. 23 Wallist., deposits of Richmond Terminal securities, as above, and to give our tem-

inter-igned by the Central Trust Company, which comis for the purposes of the reorganiza

DREXEL MORGAN & CO.

On receipt of this letter the following circular was issued to the holders of the 6 per cent trust bonds. common stock of the Richmond Terminal, signed by William P. Clyde, George F. Stone, General Samuel Thomas, William E. Strong, J. C. Maben and Thomas

"Referring to the foregoing letter from Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., we hereby recommend all solders of the above securities to deposit same with Mesers, Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, 1. 1893-in order to assure them of your co-operation tion with the least possible delay. Such a course is, in our opinion, essential for the protection of your

The board of directors of the Richmond Terminal held a meeting in the afterneon and took the fol-lowing formal action in favor of the acceptance of the Drexel-Morgan proposition:

Whereas. The foregoing letter to and recount centity-holders have been laid before this Board for its

Resolved. That this Board recommends the holders of all classes of securities of this company to deposit them immediately with Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. on the terms for and the purposes named in their letter.

His ap TWO BOYS CONFESS TO ROBBING A JEWELLER. East Twetfth-st., and Joseph Boyle, seventeen years, of No. 31 Roosevelt st., have been in the employ of L. Granbury, a jeweller, of Nos. 5 and 7 Malden Lane, for more than two years. The boys arrived at the store in the mornings before the proprietor and other clerks. Recently numerous articles have disappeared from the store. Two weeks ago Mr. Granbury informed the police that silverware valued at \$000 had been stolen. On Wednesday the proprietor marked several postage stamps, bills and pieces of jeweiry. Later in the day he called the boys into his office and searched them. The money and stamps were in their pockets. Detective Oates arrested the boys, who confessed to having stolen several things, but denied all knowledge of the large robbery. At the Tombs Court yesterday Justice McMahon held them in \$300 ball each for trial at Special Sessions.

> OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS AT AUCTION. About \$25,000 was received for the R. M. Brown offsetion of old Chinese porcelains, which was sold on Wednesday and Taursday at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, No. 366 Fifth-ave. The pieces sold yesterday were of much finer coloring, and therefore of higher value, than on the previous day. The bidding was good, as were also the prices. The largest price of the day was received for a pale-red crackle vase, of the Kanghe era, stands 17 1-2 inches high, and was bought for \$1,210. A tall sang-de-boenf of the same era, slightly larger, went for \$700. Another of the same variety sold for \$40 less. A tall blue and while vase of graceful shape with blue decoration went for \$490, and many similar pieces sold for upward of \$150.

NEARING THE END OF THE MITCHELL SALE.

There was only a fair attendance at the sale of the Mitchell collection yesterday, at the rooms rule, were low. An old volume of black letter, the writings of Samuel Rowlands, printed in London in 1602, and full of descriptions of the manners and ways of low life in the time of shakespeare, was sold for \$46, and a complete set of "The Corsair," New-York, 1839, containing a number of original contri-butions by Tauckeray, and considered among the day closed the book section of the collection, and disposed of many of the engravings and etchings. To-day's sale will be the last, and autograph hunters will find much to interest them.

STEALING COLUMBIAN STAMPS ONLY.

Max Rumler has a brother in Berlin who is a col max Rumier has a brother in Berlin was is a coefficient of postage stamps. Max thought that his brother would be pleased to have some of the new Columbian stamps, especially unused ones. Max is a clerk in the registry department of the Postoffice. For several months past Columbian stamps of large denominations have been missed from registered letters. Postoffice Inspector G. W. Beavers yesterday had a letter registered which bore a \$1 stamp. The letter passed through Rumler's hands and a little later was seen to have no stamp. The clerk was arrested and he confessed that for two months he been stealing uncancelled stamps to send to his brother. Max lives at No. 102 First-st, with his wife and three children. Commissioner Shields re-leased him in #250 bail.

YOUNG HIGHWAYMEN ATTACK A FLORIST.

Alfonzo Jean, a florist living at No. 103 West Third-st., while on his way to the Kingston boat on Tuesday last, was attacked by three boys at North Moore and Washington-sts. Two of them held the florist while the third took \$6.30 from his pockets. He reported the robbery at the Leonard-st, police and Nethercote, arrested three young fellows on adspiction Wednesday night. John O'Day, alias "Fox." eighteen years old, had John Donohue, eighteen, were identified by Jean as tis assailants. and were remanded for examination in the Tombs Police Court this morning. Francis Hazel, fifteen years old, of No. 22 Hubert-st., who was also ar-rested, was committed to the care of the Gerry Society by Justice McMahon. THE OWNERS OF "THE TIMES."

DETAILS AS TO THE CHANGE OF CONTROL

SOME PREVIOUSLY PAYORITE LINES WHICH THE

PAPER IS NOT NOW LIKELY TO FOLLOW. "The New-York Times" announced yesterday "itsetransfer to a new management," and the fact that there would result "no change of editorality or of policy." These facts are printed in "The Times" three weeks later than they were printed in The Tribune. It is said in "The Times" that Mr. Miller, who has been its editor-in-chief for the last ten years, will continue to be editor, and that Mr. Spinney, who has been its managing editor, the state of the last ten years, who has been its managing editor during the last four years, will become its publisher and business ager. It is said that the capital stock of the paper "is owned by them and by their associates and friends." No enumeration of these associates and friends is made in "The Times," but one appears be-Times's solutiony is that it "will be a Democratic newspaper," and the most remarkable statement is that "for twenty-five years it has advocated the praciples and the policies that were emphatically approved by the people in the Presidential election of 1892." This would appear to mean that "The Times" has always been a Democratic newspaper, which, indeed, many people have believed, despite its frequent denials. Those who like to see a newspaper,

rmation that "The Times" confesses its Der

There is a widespread theory, however, that such well-

known Democrats as Senator Hill, Senator Murphy and Richard Croker still have "The Times's" stand

effort to discover who are the "associates and friends" of Mr. Miller and Mr. Spinney in their enterprise. This is due to the fact that many of these associates and friends, up to this time, have positively and re-peatedly denied their association. Cauries R. Fünt, for instance, who was the most active spirit in creating the syndicate, who carried around with him a subscription paper for many months, soliciting with such assiduity that his friends upon seeing him approach would cross the street in shouls to escape his importunities, has told at least two Tibune reporters that he has never had a thing to do with the undertaking to buy "The Times," knows nothing about it, and has no desire to go in the newspaper business. John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, to whom, it is generally understood, Mr. Miller and Mr. spinney are largely indebted for their position as stockholders, also denies his connection

with them, and with the scheme. believe that the money wherewith "The Times" has ing persons: John A. McCall, James T. Woodward, Shepard, the attorney; Richard A. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Henry B. Hyde, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, represented in the body of the stockholders by William Hartley; Jacob H. Schiff, Spencer Trash Thomas G. Shearman, the well-known Free Trader; Chicago gas stock under conditions that sent it skip and as the gentleman from whom the Democrats of turn for their next nomination for Governor; H. Wal-Webb, of the Vanderbilt railroad system; H. B. Hollins, the Rubber Trust broker, and two of his as J. Brannigan, the extensive rubber manufacturer of ufacturer; ex-Mayor Smith Ely and Governor Flower. sociates and friends," representing almost as many interests and lines of trade as are necessary to men-

tion in a tariff bill.

The new "Times" Company has been some aix months forming. Its former proprietors, the heirs of the late George Jones and of his friend, Mr. Morgan, decided to sell the paper as the last National campaign was drawing to a close. They had seen its profits reduced from about \$250,000 a year to a point where some highly intelligent and discriminating processes of bookkeeping were required to make the an option on the paper for \$950,000, selling no real estate, but merely the name and goodwill of the paper and such fixtures as were in its possession-the old presses, etc., worth perhaps as much as \$25,000. It is said that Gilbert Jones now flatters himself that he is a good business man. The sale was effected three weeks ago, and the time since then has been consumed in gathering together Mr. Flint's subscriptions and in perfecting to me worganization. The money has been handled by a committee of the stockholders, consisting of Mr. Flint, Mr. Woodward and Mr. Shepard. The most conspicuous thing about the character of the new ownersnip is the position occupied in it by the three great life insurance companies of this city. It is assumed that this is largely due to the fact that "The Times" two years ago made a mighty onslaught upon one of these great companies, the New York Life, exposing illegal and extravagant methods and compelling a change in its management. The new management of "The Times" as backing its editor and publisher, the Equitable appears as a stockholder, and the Mutual, which has recently gone into a banking business under Tammany ausplees, appears and the Mutual, which has recently gone into a banking business under Tammany ausplees, appears and the conduct of other companies than these; that it will not advocate a tax on sugar or the application of the Anti-Trust laws, but that it will devote its energies, as its prospectus says, "to bring about better and purer government, to awaken civic pride, and to promote all good works."

LIVING WITH TWO WIVES FOR AWHILE.

The Court of General Sessions has put a sharp stop to William Young's practice of living with two wives in the same rooms. He is a carpenter, living at No. 1,338 Second-ave. On April 8, 1890, he married Anna Bohn and they have one child. February 15 the husband brought Annie Elizabeth Ammerman to his home and announced that she was to live there, paying one-fifth of her winnings at policy as board. Mrs. Young agreed to the arrange-

name at the bottom of a blank sheet of paper. A few days later he explained that he had married the Zimmerman woman, his wife having renounced him. He showed her the paper, above her name being written a waiver of her marriage to him. The wife complained, but consented to live in the rooms with the new bride. Then wife No. 2 made herself dis-agreeable and claimed the furniture and even the baby. This was too much. Mrs. Young had her hus-band and the other woman arrested.

Young pleaded guilty in General Sessions to bigamy and Annie Zimmerman was convicted yesterday of contracting an unlawful marriage. The jury rec-ommended her to the mercy of the Court, but Judge Martine said that she didn't deserve mercy and he remanded her for sentence.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY'S LOSS LIGHT.

George II. Gaston, secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, when seen yesterday by Life Insurance Company, when seen yesterday by a Tribune reporter, did not deny the truth of the dispatch from Wheeling, W. Va., published in The Tribune yesterday morning. The dispatch stated that three employes of the company, who had carried on a system of robbing the company, had been arrested and that other arrests would follow. "I do not believe," said Mr. Gaston, "that the loss is large. The Wheeling office is a small one, and therefore the stealing of a large sum was impossible. "We require our agents," he continued, "to make their returns several times a week; because of their large number we have to watch them closely. I

large number we have to watch them closely. I knew nothing of the robbery, however, until I read of it this morning in The Tribune; the affair was probably so small that our superintendent of agencies did not think it worth while to needlessly alarm the officers of the company."

WOMEN BIBLE READERS ELECT OFFICERS.

At the seventy-seventh annual meeting of the New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society resterday the following managers, whose terms will expire on May 1, 1808, were elected: Mrs. William Trusiow, No. 36 East Forty-ninth-st.; Mrs. Asbury Lowrey, No. 226 Central Park, West; Miss Helen Smith, No. Remeat Bench, Mrs. Assured to the Smith No. No. 30 East Forty-ninth-st.; Mrs. Asbury Lowrey,
No. 226 Central Park, West; Miss Helen Smith, No.
8 Remsen-st., Brooklyn; Mrs. Theodore Weston, No.
14 West Forty-eighth-st.; Mrs. J. Butler Wright, No.
12 West Nineteenth-st.; Mrs. J. N. McCall, No. 9
East Forty-third-st.; Mrs. John Byers, No. 27 East
Thirty-seventh-st.; Mrs. Arthur Feabody, No. 15 West
Tenth-st.; Mrs. O. B. Jennings, No. 48 Park-ave.
The Board of Managers then elected the following
officers: Mrs. Theodore Weston, first director; Mrs.
William Davison, second; Mrs. Dyer, third; Mrs.
D. F. Appleton, recording secretary; Mrs. Dr. Asbury
Lowrey, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Theodore
Weston and Mrs. William Davison, soing treasures.